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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.

Barometer 29.66.

August 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 53
Humidity 84 76

August 6, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 87 68

7726 日九十月六

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1917.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

M. Kerensky the Man of the Hour.

London, August 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that following M. Kerensky's resignation the Government commenced a meeting of representatives of all parties, members of the Duma, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and the Peasants' Delegates, which, after an all-night sitting, agreed that M. Kerensky was the only man able to govern the country.

A Historic Conference.

Later.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Nekrasoff, the Vice-Premier, presided at the historic conference which ended at six o'clock in the morning. M. Tereschenko, in summing up the debate, said anxiety of all parties to reach an agreement guaranteed the safety of the country. The sitting was suspended to enable the parties to settle their difference, and subsequently it was announced that the five chief parties were prepared to entrust M. Kerensky with the reconstitution of the Government, on condition, firstly, on behalf of the Socialists, that the Government adhere to its declaration of July 21, and, secondly, on behalf of the Cadets, that the Government enjoy entire freedom in its policy and not be subject to influences or pressure from political parties. All parties agreed that M. Kerensky was the only man able to assure the government of the country. M. Nekrasoff announced that the terms of the compromise would be immediately communicated to M. Kerensky.

M. Kerensky to Remain.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that after consultation with the Socialist Ministers, M. Kerensky has decided to remain in office. The Cabinet majority is expected to be Radical-Socialist.

General Korniloff's Appointment.

London, August 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says General Korniloff has accepted the Chief Command on condition that nobody will interfere with him and that the measures recently adopted at the Front be applied to the depot at the rear.

Some Interesting Happenings.

London, August 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Gourko was arrested in Petrograd on a political charge after a search of his rooms.

The Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has resolved that a manifesto be worded pointing out that a continuance of the war will wreck the Revolution and all democracy. It appeals to M. Toberoff, who has resigned his post of Minister of Agriculture.

Following charges that he contributed to a Russian journal in Switzerland financed by Germany, the ex-Minister, M. Khosoff, has been arrested and charged with appropriating one and a quarter million roubles with the object of preparing for the 1917 elections to the Duma.

The first detachment of one hundred and fifty women sailors is being formed in Petrograd.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

A Question of National Will-Power.

London, August 5.

General Sir William Robertson, interviewed by a representative of the New York Times, said:—No soldier can answer the question how the war is going. It is a struggle of nations in which the psychology of the peoples involved and the armies in the field are only a part of this tremendous conflict. Behind them is the nerve of each separate nation. The will of nations can be broken by hopelessness and despair. If the Army does not crack, the nation behind it may. When you consider the numbers and resources on each side, your may fairly conclude that if the Allied nations are steadfast, if the civilian heart is sound, submission must come sooner or later from the Central Powers. The material odds are on our side at last, but quality and character are going to win this war. The Germans affect to despise the intervention of America, but only because the Higher Command is anxious that the will of their people shall not break when a nation of a hundred millions, inventive, resourceful and immensely courageous, with the fire of moral idealism in its blood, joins the democratic Powers which are hammering autocratic militarism and are absolutely determined to go on hammering it until the world is really safe. For democracy the end is certain, and America's entry should hasten the end. If I may send a message to America I would merely say:—“Gentlemen of the United States, put your backs into it.”

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Artillery More Active.

London, August 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The enemy's artillery is active in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke and the Ypres-Comines Canal. The French further progressed north-west of Bixchoote. We repulsed a raid south of Arleux en Gohelle. We successfully raised east of Vermelles. A German attack on a Portuguese post was driven off with loss.

Serious Enemy Attack Repulsed.

London, August 5.

A French communique says:—South of Juvincourt, the enemy delivered a serious attack at midnight. After lively fighting, the assailants were driven out from a portion of the trench where they had gained a footing. The line has been re-established in its entirety. There is a violent artillery duel in the region of Morhomme and Courieres Wood.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

London, August 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says Count Tarnowski, formerly Austrian Ambassador at Washington, has been appointed Minister to Stockholm.

MINED STEAMER IN TOW.

London, August 4.

The Dutch liner Noordam, which was mined off Texel, is being towed to Nieuwediep.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FOURTH YEAR OF WAR.

Germany's Waning Strength.

London, August 4.

The opening of the fourth year of war is the universal theme of articles in the newspapers, which review the military, naval and financial situation in most optimistic vein and point out that Germany's latest pronouncements in the direction of peace are equivalent to a confession that her strength is waning, as that of the Allies is growing. The King's message to the Allies voices the feelings of his subjects, to which emphatic expression will be given at a great meeting at Queen's Hall to-day, when the campaign which the National War Aims Committee has expounded will be inaugurated. Lord Crewe will preside and Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino will speak. The audience will include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, twenty members of the Government, a hundred Members of Parliament and Metropolitan and Provincial Mayors.

Sir Douglas Haig's Confidence.

London, August 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amiens, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued an Army Order to-day, in which he says:—We enter the fourth year of the war with firm confidence based on what we and our gallant Allies have already done. This recollection of the past three years can leave no doubt in our minds that the British armies in France and the workers of the Empire, upon whom they depended, have the power and the will to complete the task they have undertaken, and that they will continue until their labours are crowned with a certain and definite victory.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

WAR ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Rousing Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.

London, Aug. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George had a great ovation on rising to address a great meeting at Queen's Hall to express inflexible determination to continue the struggle for liberty and justice to victory. The Earl of Crewe presided and there was a crowded audience including Baron Sonnino, the Serbian Premier, Cabinet Ministers, many members of Parliament, overseas soldiers and Allied residents.

After speeches by the Earl of Crewe, who emphasised Britain's war aims, namely reparation and security undiminished (Cheers), and Baron Sonnino, who emphasised that Britain and Italy are united until a just and honourable peace has been secured, Mr. Lloyd George, after paying a tribute to Italy's war efforts, said: We are fighting to defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberties of nations. We have striven for three years for this and not unsuccessfully. (Cheers). We have checked the ambitions of Germany. The Kaiser knew it was not true that the Germans were fighting to protect German soil. Ever now neither the Kaiser nor Dr. Michaelis said they would be satisfied with German soil. They talked glibly of peace but stammered when they came to the word "restoration." Before we enter a Peace Conference they must learn to utter that word to begin with. (Cheers). Our gallant fellows are gradually going to cure the Kaiser of his stutter. Restoration is the first word, then we will talk. (Loud and prolonged cheers). War was a ghastly business, but it was not so grim as a bad peace. There was an end to the most horrible war but a bad peace went on and on, staggering from one war to another. The Prussian war lords had not yet abandoned their ambitions. There must be no next time. Let us have done with it. Don't let us repeat this horror. (Cheers). Let us make victory so that national liberty, whether for small or great nations, can never be challenged. The small nation must be as well protected as the big nation. On all roads there were ups and downs, and doubtless the Russian collapse was a rather deep den. We were passing through and he was not sure that we had reached its darkest level, but across the valleys he could see the ascent. (Loud cheers). Mr. Lloyd George continued: We could not allow a sectional organisation to make peace. The nation as a whole makes war and the sacrifices are pretty evenly divided amongst all classes, and the nation as a whole must make peace. (Cheers). They would have seen that the Germans said they were satisfied with the result of the last battle. All he could say was that Sir Douglas Haig had secured all his objectives in that great battle. We had enough guns to smash the lines on which the Germans for three years had expended willing and forced labour and if the Germans were pleased with that battle so were we. Let this continue thus to our mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by making a plea to the nations for unity and asked the people to keep their eyes steadily on winning the war. He said: Beware of becoming cross-eyed. Keep both eyes on victory. That is the way we will win. The nation that turns back and falters before it reaches its purpose can never become a great people. There is no knowing how near the top of the mountain we may be. Russia is still on the ropes and will in due time come up again, climbing strong in her purpose, and together we shall reach the summit of our hopes. (Loud cheers).

ENTHUSIASTIC AUSTRALIAN WAR MEETING.

Melbourne, Aug. 5.

A large meeting of citizens carried enthusiastically a motion recording inflexible determination to continue the great struggle for liberty and righteousness until decisive victory has been achieved and the military despotism of Germany destroyed. Mr. Hughes paid a tribute to Belgium and France and to the British army, navy and mercantile marine, adding "We must set our faces against Stockholm and those speaking peace under any guise for the sake of sectional interests."

CHINA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Peking, Aug. 4.

The new President of the Republic presided at a Council of Ministers which unanimously decided to declare war on Germany.

DUTCH LINER MINED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 4.

The Dutch liner Noordam, from New York, with 235 passengers on board, was mined off Texel. All were saved.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

M. Kerensky Offers Resignation.

Petrograd, Aug. 4.

M. Kerensky has resigned. He says:—Owing to impossibility to reconstitute the Government in a manner compatible with the necessities of the moment I therefore can no longer assume responsibility for developments. The Government has decided not to accept the resignation.

News from the Front.

Petrograd, August 4.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We attacked northward of Husijyn and cleared out the enemy from the eastern bank of the Zbrucz, taking prisoner forty-three. We drove out the enemy from Chustotka and Czernokozinec, southward of Skala. We abandoned Czernovitz after blowing up the bridge across the Pruth. The enemy took possession of Czernovitz, Rachkov, Poliana and Barance. Our troops are fighting the enemy north-eastward of Kimpolung. The enemy has occupied Watra, on the Moldavitz.

A German Report.

London, August 4.

A wireless German official report says:—We have crossed the frontier north-eastward of Czernovitz and re-occupied Galicia with the exception of a narrow stretch from Brody to Zbaraz. We are advancing rapidly on Bukowitz.

Message from British Premier.

London, Aug. 4.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to the Russian Prime Minister as follows:—I assure you of the resolution of the British people to continue the war until the liberties of Europe are made secure. I am confident free Russia will surmount the difficulties confronting her so that in association with her Allies she may secure to her children a peace safeguarding liberty and democracy to her own country and throughout the world.

THE COTTON TRADE.

London, Aug. 4.

It is announced by the Cotton Control Board that employers and operatives have agreed to a scheme for the future conduct of the cotton trade, which will be submitted to the Board of Trade on 9th August.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Wet and Stormy Weather.

London, Aug. 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: It is wet and stormy. We have gained further ground north-westward of St. Julien. There has been considerable hostile artillery firing eastward of Messines and Nieuport sector.

A Mild German Report.

London, Aug. 4.

A wireless German official report says:—There have been no important attacks in Flanders owing to rain. We raided south-west of Leintrey and took prisoner a great number of French black troops.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN THE WEST.

London, August 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We recaptured the remaining trench which the enemy forced on Thursday night, to the east of Monchy-le-Preux. The positions here have been completely re-established.

The Allies have further progressed, to the east of Kortekker-Cabaret. There has been heavy rain during the night.

London, August 4.

A French communique states:—Despite the bad weather in Belgium, we progressed beyond Kortekker-Cabaret and reconnoitred farms beyond the front reached, repulsing enemy patrols.

There was reciprocal artillery activity on both banks of the Meuse.

Two enemy attempts in the region of Avocourt Wood failed.

London, August 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of August 3, states that the weather has become worse and the battlefield is a quagmire of lagoons and brimming rivulets.

To-day's news can be summed up by the remark of an officer, who said: "Both sides seem to be trying to keep out of the rain."

Further details of Tuesday's fighting to the north-east of Ypres, where the counter-attacks were very heavy, show that fine deeds were done by the troops covering the retirement of a large and hard pressed rearguard. One hundred and thirty men who had occupied the ruins of a farm arrested the German advance with rifles and

Lewis guns. The strength of the party was reduced to 30, and the survivors decided to cut their way back to their own lines. They emerged in the open with fixed bayonets. Some did not return, but the valourous self-sacrifice averted a much heavier casualty list.

Many had obstacles were encountered at the advance in this district, mainly farms, from where machine-guns enfiladed the troops and had to be stormed separately. Frequently, the first intimation the British received of the presence of Germans lurking in shell holes was a shot in the back.

There was much bayonet fighting at close quarters, which prevented the gunners shelling the counter-attackers, but the doggedness of the English and Scottish troops, mainly the Lancastrians, minimised the loss.

The ground cost the Huns terribly dear and the net result has tactical. It has been the creation of a temporarily wide "No Man's Land."

London, Aug. 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our troops have re-established themselves at St. Julien.

Our fire broke up infantry massing for a counter-attack on the Ypres-Roulers railway.

We advanced to the south of Hollebeke and regained nearly the whole ground to the east of Monchy-le-Preux which we lost last night.

We repulsed raiders to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt and to the south-west of Fontaine-le-Croiselles.

We successfully carried out a raid to the south-west of Lombartzyde. The prisoners taken last Tuesday now total 6,129, of whom 132 are officers.

London, Aug. 4.

The German official report says:—English advances on the Nieuport-Westende road and westward to Bixchoote and Langemarck failed.

The enemy is bombarding Roulers. Advanced engagements northwards of La Bassée Canal, Monchy and Havincourt favoured us.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Toronto, August 4.

The delegates of the "Win the War" Convention are here, perfecting plans for a vigorous pro-conscription campaign. Many prominent persons, of all parties, delivered addresses. Colonel Molloy who was blinded in South Africa, moved a resolution declaring that the Convention would not support any candidate not favouring conscription.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, Aug. 4.

Thirty-three Norwegian ships, of a total tonnage of 58,241, were sunk in July.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE PREPARING.

London, Aug. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Athens states that a great Turkish offensive in Mesopotamia, for September, is being prepared. Two divisions from the Dobrudja have concentrated at Aleppo, to where troops are also moving from Thrace, besides a large portion of Austrian heavy artillery in Turkey. General von Falkenhayn will be in command.

RATIONING OUT THE SUGAR.

London, Aug. 4.

It is officially announced that Lord Rhonda has invited the local government bodies of Great Britain to appoint Food Control Committees to administer the new scheme of sugar distribution under which retailers are required to register. Sugar cards will be issued by the public Committees who are also requested to continue the Food Economy Campaign and to deal with other food stuffs including meat and bread and to enforce fixed food prices.

EXPOSING THE CULPRITS.

London, August 4.

In a letter to the "Times," Mr. Lewis Einstein, the late Special Agent of the American Embassy at Constantinople, says that the German official denial of a conference at Potsdam in July, 1917, is apparently no more veracious than similar German declarations. Marquis Garroni, the last Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, told Mr. Einstein that on July 15, 1914, Baron Wangenheim, the then German Ambassador to Turkey, who returned from Berlin on July 14, 1914, told Marquis Garroni that he had been present at a conference at which war had been decided by means of an unacceptable ultimatum to Serbia. Baron Wangenheim told another diplomatist that a month before the war the Kaiser summoned the leaders of the Army, Finance and Industry, and asked them if they were prepared for war. They all replied that they were, while Baron Wangenheim assured the Kaiser that he would answer for Turkey.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Noon.

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GENERAL NEWS.

German Severity.
 Cardinal Mercier's private secretary has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Germans for preaching a sermon on Christian charity.

U.S. Government and Coal Operators.
 Fifty-one coal operators were put on trial in New York on June 18 for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti Trust Act by combining to increase and fix the price of coal.

War Value of Oats.
 "Stealing oats is a very serious offence just now," said the chairman of Middlesex Sessions recently when sending two men to prison for stealing two horses, a van, and forty sacks of oats.

A Worker at 95.
 James Kendway, of Bellerby, near Leyburn, Wensleydale, has died at the age of 101. He was a joiner by trade, and continued to assist his son in his business until he was 95 years old.

Saved by Explosion.
 The father of A.S.U. Driver Sharp, of Bath, has received information that his son was on a torpedoed transport in the Mediterranean. He sank with the vessel, but when the boiler exploded he was blown to the surface.

Staff Sergeant's two Wives.
 On a charge of bigamy and of obtaining £26 18s. 8d. by false pretences, the property of the Secretary for War, Charles Grant, staff-sergeant, A.S.U., was committed for trial at the Old Bailey. At the time of his first marriage in 1910 Grant, it was stated, was a private in the Grenadier Guards, but deserted in 1911 and left London with his wife. When war broke out he joined the French Army, but in February 1915 he returned to England and joined the A.S.U. A month later, when stationed at Aldershot, he went through a form of marriage with a young girl of 16, representing himself as a single man.

Kaiser's Growing Unpopularity.
 Travellers from Germany agree that the Kaiser is becoming more and more unpopular in the Fatherland. Some proof of this has been provided lately by the none too loyal attitude of some of the Socialist papers, and the following criticism by the *Manheim Volksstimme* has a pointedness which, to say the least, is unusual. Regarding the Kaiser's speech to the Brandenburg Regiment, in which his Majesty said the Army would dictate peace, this journal says:—
 One can only to-day regard it as completely incomprehensible and regrettable for more than one reason if the speech in question really took the form in which it is reported. One only needs to imagine how such a declaration from an enemy quarter would affect us in Germany, to recognise how such words out of a German mouth must be received by our opponents and what the results of them will be as far as our cause is concerned. Certainly those results will not be favourable, nor will they tend to promote peace.

Why Germany is Hated.
 At a Social Democratic meeting in Berlin, Herr Wolfgang Heine, a member of the Reichstag, said:—
 "The German Government ought to have publicly said long ago what it has now said confidentially to Herr Hoffmann. Our task is to remove the influence of those people whose mischievous activity bears in great part the blame for the war. To the attitude of these people and to their unscrupulous policy of domination, which is wrongly regarded abroad as the sin of the German people, must be ascribed the fact that Germany is hated by the entire world. We must face those who paraded the policy which led to this horrible war. I don't mean single persons. The Junkers and their colleagues are not alone to blame. The entire German people bears the responsibility. We, too, because we did nothing to get the Government in our hands. We must recognize that we must pursue a different policy. If we want to clip the wings of those who are dangerous to the development of the nation. This opportunity we shall have because our propaganda for peace will cause great masses to follow us."



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BIRTH.

TAYLER.—At the Standard Oil Installation, Canton, on 6th inst. to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Tayler, a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1917.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHINESE REFUGEES.

From a point of view of public health, the past year in Hongkong does not compare too favourably with the previous twelve months, judging by the sanitary and medical reports, which have just been issued. The general death rate shows an advance over both 1915 and 1916, being 24 per thousand, against 18.59 and 23.24 respectively. The birth rate remains about normal. Without going into the various diseases in detail, it may be mentioned that those of a notifiable character show a marked advance over 1915, the total being 1,110, compared with 507. Happily, the incidence of plague was very light, there being only 39 cases, contrasted with 14 in 1915 and 2,521 in 1914. This gain is, however, very largely offset by the small-pox visitation, no fewer than 712 occurrences being recorded, as against 34 in 1915 and 110 in 1914. One other noteworthy feature of the year was the further increase in respiratory diseases and in tuberculosis, especially among the native population. In malarial, too, there was a slight advance in the number of deaths, when compared with the two previous years.

In considering this question of the Colony's health, the effects of the influx of Chinese refugees must be kept in mind. It is estimated that there were no fewer than 160,000 such refugees in the Colony at one period of 1916, and we are told that this is a factor of the greatest importance in considering the apparent rise in the Chinese death-rate of 4.6 per thousand. It is also the chief reason for the decrease in the number of notifiable diseases. For, as the sanitary report puts it, "with this heavy extra pressure on the already inadequate housing of the Colony, some temporary relaxation of the law with regard to cubicles was unavoidable." This influx is a condition to which the Colony has been subject many times since 1911, and it is put on record in the latest reports that of the many thousands who seek refuge here from disturbances in their own country, not a few appear to remain after the majority have returned to China. The increase in the deaths from malarial and respiratory and tuberculous diseases are attributed to the presence of these people. It is quite possible, too, that the terrible small-pox epidemic may have been started in this way (though the reports are silent on this point), since of the year's cases it is recorded that 38 were imported. These periodical "invasions" of the Colony are not altogether a blessing, for not only is a danger to the public health created, but peace and good order are adversely affected thereby, as was shown by the Captain Superintendent of Police in his report for the past year, Mr. Messer ascribing the increases in both minor and serious offences, "to a large extent, to the very large influx of natives from China. So that, from a health, housing and criminal point of view, Hongkong could well do without these visitors to its shores."

While it is a tribute to the security offered by the British flag that Chinese from adjacent territory flock to the Colony in their thousands during periods of unrest in their own land, the point suggests itself that Hongkong has a duty to itself, both from a health and a criminal point of view. Practically speaking, Chinese of all types are allowed free and uninterrupted access to, and egress from, the Colony, often, so far as the former point is concerned with effects which are none too beneficial. It is, indeed, somewhat of an anomaly that Chinese come into the Colony with far greater immunity from medical or police examination than do Europeans. The question is a huge and complicated one, we admit, but in view of the consequent tax on housing accommodation and the effect of the influx on public health and crime, it is one that calls for serious consideration, the more so since the evils referred to tend to increase rather than to diminish.

The Fourth Year.

August 4—A date that will become significant in history as marking the beginning of a mighty struggle between Right and Left, between benign governance and arrogant power—has come and gone again, and the fourth year of the great European War has dawned. When the civilized world witnessed the dramatic events of three years ago, saw the Central Powers haughtily put aside the plea for time and a conference, and thrust upon their neighbours the only alternative left—war—few if any realized what was in store for the peoples of combatant and even neutral countries. Possessed of an immediate superiority, Germany and her accomplices sought to overrun the Continent. We saw how the lust for power could deprave those who were thought to be cultured; we witnessed the ravaging of small and helpless nations—Belgium, Montenegro, and later Serbia—saw France threatened with destruction; and came near, how very near, to seeing a triumph of military strength over moral right. But there is a natural law of compensation and retribution and though the situation was dark, this law was working out its own ends. Britain, France and Russia were preparing to meet this sinister challenge, and, before the first year of the conflict had past, had stemmed the tide. Though varying fortunes have seemed to sway matters first one way and then that, the trend of events has been all in one direction, and to-day we have every reason to feel assured of the only end that could have been permitted. Steadily, but none the less surely, the Allies have gained the advantage in matters that count. The entry of the United States, the placing of popular power within the grasp of the patriots of Greece, the ridding of Russia of her darkest forces, the consolidating of the military strengths of Britain, France, Italy and Rumania, and now the entry of China, are events that augur well for the cause, although in the case of Russia the transition from one state to the other has been of an order far from ideal.

Future Hopes.
In vain has a campaign of ruthless murder and desecration sought to starve us, and every week the effects of this move become of less advantage to its originators. Morally our enemies are bankrupt, and in every new article of war they produce, in every speech their leaders make, there is discernible the fact that they are not fighting now with confidence of victory but with desperation to save off the day when they will have to sue for peace, humbled and contrite. No great victory was ever won lightly, and history will perhaps be forced to the judgment that the price paid was heavy—though not too heavy for the end gained. Human lives, in numbers almost uncountable, have been lost, energy and wealth have been turned aside from channels of communal and industrial progress, and the world weeps at its losses. But there is not a man who realizes the true significance of this epoch who could regret the expenditure, or who could say that until the instigators of the disruption have been robbed of their power to repeat their crime, can we stay our hands, in inflicting the deserved chastisement. Thus it is that we should enter this new year of war with high hopes and renewed determination. One fact that should make us confident is that at this moment our armies in the West are pounding their way through the German lines, and the West is still, as it always was, the decisive front. The time is one of trial, but it is always darkest before the dawn, and who can say that before another year will have run its course the dawn of a peace, just and lasting, will not have broken upon a wiser and more uplifted humanity?

Heroic Sons of the Church.
At the Missionary Conference at Newcastle the Archbishop of Armagh said he had two sons and 10 nephews in the service. Two of the nephews had been killed. There was not a clergyman in his diocese who had a son of military age who was not in the Army or Navy.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS IN WAR.—Dryden.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of Montenegro's declaration of war against Austria.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Fund of the Hospitals:—Obay Ding, \$100.

M.C.L. Meeting.
We are asked to again draw attention to the fact that a mass meeting of the European branches of the Ministering Children's League is to be held at Government House at 5 p.m. on Wednesday. All members and associates are invited.

Why he was Arrested.
When a man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with selling vegetables without a licence, he stated that he was buying, and not selling. He added that the constable was trying to arrest some "rascals" and as he could not do so he arrested him (defendant). A fine of \$2 was imposed.

Government Turt.
Three men were before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, charged with cutting Government turf at Ysamat. One man was found to have had two previous convictions for a similar offence, and he was fined \$100, or 12 months' hard labour. The other two men were fined \$25 each, or one month's imprisonment.

Soon Back Again.
Although he was banished for life in January last, a Chinese was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, charged with returning. He had been banished six times, and had returned five times, being sentenced for each return to one year's hard labour. The case was adjourned with a view to committing the man to the next Criminal Session.

Hotel Entertainment.
The enterprise of the management of the Grand Hotel in engaging the services of Mr. Terence Ramadale for an entertainment on Saturday night was rewarded by a large attendance. The performer gave a really capital show and displayed wonderful versatility in his character studies, comedy sketches and dramatic recitals. Prior to the entertainment, a special dinner was served in a style that upheld the reputation established by this popular hotel.

MANILA GERMANS.
Reopening of their Club Permitted.
The German Club on Calle San Marcelino, was officially reopened yesterday, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, with sanction of the insular government authorities, after having been closed by official order since the declaration of war between the United States and Germany.

Permission to reopen the club was granted by the insular authorities after recommendations in favour of such step from the consular and after the receipt of information from Washington that no steps have been taken in the homeland to close German clubs.

The fear that the existence of such a gathering place might constitute a community menace as a source of plotting is believed by local officials to be groundless, particularly in view of assurances received from leading members of the German colony here that nothing of a nature objectionable to the interests of the government will be tolerated, and this fact, coupled with the information received as to the policy adopted in the United States, has proved largely responsible for the decision just reached.

It appears that no attempt was made to secure authority for the reopening of the club until a few weeks ago, when a request was made for permission to reopen it or to dispose of the stocks held there, and belonging to the organization. When this petition was received, the local government cabled to Washington to ascertain the attitude of the federal authorities on the general question of German clubs, the responses being that already mentioned.

Minimum qualifications, under the new rules, for entering the school for navigating officers are as follows:—
(1) At least two years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels.
(2) At least three years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels.
(3) At least three years' experience in the deck department of sailing vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries.
(4) At least one year's experience as mate of steam vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries.
(5) Two years' experience as master or chief mate of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels of 200 gross tons or over.
(6) Two years' experience as master or pilot of lake, bay, or sound steam vessels.
(7) A graduate from the steamship class of a nautical schoolship.

Minimum qualifications for entering the engineering schools are:—
(1) At least two years' experience as oiler or water tender, or

U.S. MERCHANT MARINE.

The Deck Officer Problem.

Where are the deck officers and engineers for the Government's new merchant fleet to come from? To meet the emergency, the United States Shipping Board has established a recruiting service, with headquarters at the Boston Custom House, and Mr. Henry Howard, director of the service, has just issued a statement giving the minimum experience required of seafaring men who wish to enter any of the various grades for deck officers or engineers in the new merchant marine.

The information is based on the revised rules of the Steamboat Inspection Service, recently issued at Washington. The rules have been considerably modified to make admission to the merchant marine service easier for real sailors who hitherto may not have had opportunity to secure licenses as officers.

While intended primarily for the information of applicants for admission to the free schools in navigation and engineering which the Shipping Board is establishing in the coast and Great Lakes States, the summary of the new rules is of general interest to American sailors everywhere.

Under them, for example, the master of a fishing or coasting schooner of two years' standing is now qualified to be a chief mate on one of the cargo steamers being built for the Shipping Board. The modified rules also qualify the master on a sound, bay, or lake steamer, with a proper knowledge of navigation, as a chief mate on an ocean steamer.

The rules thus let down the bars to many men who previously could not easily get into the merchant marine service, while guaranteeing that the men thus admitted shall be experienced in their business.

The Shipping Board will take in hand any applicant with proper sea experience and give him the necessary free training in navigation to qualify him for his new position at any one of its schools.

There are seven of these schools in New England—at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New Bedford, Portland, Rockland, Machias, and Boothbay Harbor. A second chain of the schools embraces Greenport, L. I.; Atlantic City, Cape May, N. J.; Crisfield, Md.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. A third will embrace Charleston, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, and a fourth Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore. Schools will be established later at points on the Great Lakes.

The latest engineering schools are Institute of Technology, Cambridge, where 150 men a month can be handled in a class; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; the Armour Institute, Chicago; Washington University, Seattle, and Tulane University, New Orleans.

Minimum qualifications, under the new rules, for entering the school for navigating officers are as follows:—

(1) At least two years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels.
(2) At least three years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels.
(3) At least three years' experience in the deck department of sailing vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries.
(4) At least one year's experience as mate of steam vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries.
(5) Two years' experience as master or chief mate of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels of 200 gross tons or over.
(6) Two years' experience as master or pilot of lake, bay, or sound steam vessels.
(7) A graduate from the steamship class of a nautical schoolship.

Minimum qualifications for entering the engineering schools are:—
(1) At least two years' experience as oiler or water tender, or

OVERFLOW OF HWANGHO.

Report by the Shantung Governor.

General Chang Hui-chi, acting Shenchang of Shantung, has telegraphically reported the overflowing of the Yellow River and the damage it has caused to the people. This river which is known as "China's Sorrow" is giving endless trouble to the people inhabiting its two banks.

According to General Chang's report the recent heavy rains have caused inundation in many districts. The embankments were damaged so quickly that the regular officials looking after them could not keep up with the repairing work. As a result, considerable damage was done to the people of Tsinin Hsien, Changshan Hsien and many other districts.

Steps have been taken to prevent possible inundations in the regions near the Tientin-Pukow and the Peking-Hankow Railways. Any flood in these regions is liable to destroy the rails and interfere with traffic on these lines.

On account of the urgent need for repairing the destroyed embankments and for giving assistance to the sufferers, General Chang reported that \$30,000 has been granted for these purposes, he asked the Government to sanction the payment of this fund.

CANTON NEWS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
Canton, August 3.

Owing to the delay of the arrival of the warships that have declared their defence, the Grand Reception for the naval officers, prepared in the East Garden, has been postponed till the 6th inst. Many articles required for the meeting have been presented by various organizations.

The headquarters of the officers of the Fleet will be in the Admiralty of Kwongtung.

Governor Chu Hing-lan has telegraphed to the Magistrate of Hengsheng District to the effect that Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who has arrived at Swatow, will return to his native country place, prior to visiting Canton. The magistrate is ordered to make necessary preparations for his reception.

Mr. Wong Mei Shan, the assistant River Defence Commissioner, has made a report to the Takanan to the effect that the Whampoa Dock of Canton is suitable for making a naval yard. He is going to inspect it.

combined experience of two years in these positions, on ocean or coastwise steam vessels.

(2) A graduate from the engineering class of a nautical schoolship.

(3) A graduate in mechanical engineering from a fully recognized school of technology, with three months' sea experience.

(4) A stationary engineer in full charge of a 1,000-horsepower plant.

(5) A locomotive engineer who has had six months' experience in the engine department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels.

(6) A journeyman machinist who has been engaged in the construction or repairing of marine steam engines.

(7) An apprentice to the machinist's trade who has been six months on a steam vessel.

(8) Engineers of lake, bay, sound, or river steamers.

(9) At least three years as fireman on an ocean or coastwise steam vessel.

Only American citizens are admitted to the schools. At the end of the school service the student will be given sea training or pay. There is no enlistment, as in the navy, but if accepted for training an applicant is expected to sign on for the merchant marine, where wages at present are considerably higher than before the war.

Applications for places in the merchant service are being received at the rate of several hundred daily by the Director of Recruiting for the Shipping Board.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Black Jack Pershing, who is in command of the United States troops in France, is no carpet knight. Since he left West Point in 1886 he had seen before the great war broke out as much of the rough-and-tumble of campaigning as any soldier in the world. As a young lieutenant he fought the Apaches and the Sioux on the border, he took a hand against the Spaniards in Cuba, and in the Philippines it was he who tamed the Moro fanatics, and brought about finally the pacification of the islands. It was Roosevelt who first marked his great capacity, and the ex-President may find in the fact some compensation for any disappointment he may have felt in not being himself given the command in Europe. General Pershing was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General over the heads of some eight hundred seniors, and he is said to be the youngest West Pointer who ever reached the rank of General in time of peace.

General Pershing has long been an advocate of the universal army training of American citizens, not merely from the point of view of military preparedness, but because he believed it would do more than anything else could do to unify the various racial elements in the population. "There would be less talk of hyphenated Americans," he wrote four or five years ago, "because their military education would make them an integral part of our body politic." Young men of foreign birth, whatever their origin, would, by association with the native Americans, be inspired by American ideals, and without such association to immigrant, Pershing believes, should be given the privilege of the vote.

The pending retirement from Parliament of Mr. William O'Brien, who, with certain intervals, has been a member for thirty-four years, recalls, says the Manchester Guardian, the famous scene in Manchester, twenty-eight years ago, of which the senior member for Cork City was the leading figure. Mr. O'Brien had walked out of the Courthouse at Carrick-on-Shair, and the constabulary, being without instructions, had omitted to arrest him. He made his way to the coast and engaged a small boat, which, after a very stormy passage, landed him in Wales, whence he travelled to London. With half a dozen warrants hanging over his head, as he explained, Mr. O'Brien travelled to Manchester, via Sheffield, on January 29, 1889, having promised to address a meeting of Mr. Jacob Bright's constituents in Hulme Town Hall. The hall was full, and so were the streets. The possibility that Mr. O'Brien might be arrested before reaching the meeting kept the people's excitement at fever pitch, and when he entered the hall it seemed as though the audience would never have done cheering. He said he would never forget "this most wonderful scene of enthusiasm and welcome," and no one present is likely to forget it either, for, on the testimony of one who kept a watch on the clock (if the phrase be permissible) the applause lasted for over ten minutes. Then followed the arrest in the ante-room by the Chief Constable of Manchester, and the march, through crowded streets, of the prisoner, in the centre of a square of 200 constables, to the Manchester Town Hall, where Mr. O'Brien was lodged for the night. He breakfasted with the Mayor and Mayoress next morning, and quietly went off to Ireland to submit to his trial. The police anticipated modern war regulations on the railway journey to Holyhead, for the windows of Mr. O'Brien's compartment were darkened.

Sir George Henschel points out in the Musical Times the interesting coincidence that for the first four bars "Tipperary" and "John Brown's Body" can be sung together. It is not so uncommon a phenomenon as might be supposed, in view of the simplicity of harmony which characterizes most popular tunes.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

Special Services in the Churches.

Services of a special character, and appropriate to the occasion of the third anniversary of the war, were held in St. John's Cathedral, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and the Union Church on Sunday, while, on Saturday, a similar service was held in the Sikh Temple, at all of which reference was made to the great struggle still being waged in Europe, while the hope was expressed that Britain and her great and gallant Allies would soon meet with the glorious victory that is certain to come.

St. John's Cathedral. At St. John's Cathedral, there was a very large congregation, among whom were His Excellency the Governor, Major-General Vautrie, and a large representation of the Services along with many well-known residents. The Middlesex Regiment, the Royal Engineers and the Cadets attended in Church. Parade order, and Mr. T. F. Brough, assistant Superintendent of the Police Reserve was also present officially. The Special Psalm was No. 46, "God is our Hope and Strength," while the hymns were "O God, our help in ages past; O God of Jacob by whose hand Thy people still are fed," "Holy Father in Thy Mercy hear our anxious prayer." The Rev. H. G. H. Griffiths officiated, and his Lordship the Bishop of Victoria preached an appropriate sermon. At the outset his Lordship read a message from Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig to the following effect:—

"Our Armies in France drawn from every part of the British Empire bring to the fourth year of the War a steady confidence justified by their past achievements. Unflinching in their resolution to complete the task, to which they have put their hands, they will fight on until the enemy is overthrown."

His Lordship's sermon, which was based on the text "Remember the Lord and fight"—Nehemiah, 4th Chapter, was as follows:—

"When the war broke out few of us thought it would go for three years, but at the commencement of the fourth year of war we, following the example of our King and Queen, have come to the House of God to intercede for our soldiers and sailors, to remember those who have died for us, to present our monetary offering to help our comrades in need and to thank God for many mercies vouchsafed to us. I desire to emphasize the thought that we are approaching God, the supreme Ruler, the gracious Father and the Hearer of prayer. Whatever our nation may be we are not atheistic. Too many neglect public worship and disregard the Lord's Day, to their own great loss; but they still believe in God. He may not be doctrinally defined as the God of the Catholic Church or of the creeds of Christendom. Mr. H. G. Wells, in his attractive writings, is preaching a God who alone solves the problems of War and can uphold the courage and purify the minds and strengthen the wills of the people who trust in Him. Such a finite God as he conceives is not likely to give final satisfaction to many earnest seekers, but to worship Him and to pray to Him should bring men nearer to the Kingdom of Heaven. The danger with some people to-day seems to be rather towards superstition, sentimentalism and spiritualism. To many the mascot craze is only a whimsical amusement, to others it is a real superstition. Last month a Mascot Day was advertised in London. Replicas of mascot were sold for 2/6 each by society ladies and popular actresses. One was commended as the replica of a mascot which had apparently kept a certain captain without a scratch in every conceivable danger. The sale was under the patronage of the late Commander-in-Chief and the Director General of the Medical Service. As the "Guardian" newspaper says: We look with pitying contempt upon the pagan who bows down to wood and stone, while thousands of church-going people turn themselves to the protection of some mascot during the dark days. Not long ago a soldier member of the Church of England sent home a rosary to his wife and asked her to get it blessed. The Vicar and sent back to him France. And we have great and

learned men like Sir Oliver Lodge advocating what seems to me an unscriptural and unprofitable form of spiritual exercise. You may not agree with me in these matters, but you must all acknowledge you need to remember the Lord, to come straight to God Himself not the God of paganism who is influenced by charms, not merely the God of the Old Testament who is Jehovah of Israel, but the God who so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, the God who enjoins us to ask and receive, to seek and find. God is a spirit and must be worshipped in spirit and in truth. To such a God we must lift up holy hands. Even in the Old Testament time the prophets explained to the people that their prayers were useless because of their sins. Our cause is righteous. We have no doubt about that. The outstanding event of last year was America's intervention on the side of the Allies. There could have been no clearer vindication of the righteousness of our cause than the noble speech of President Wilson. As Bishop Brent said in St. Paul's cathedral last April, we are not at war because of a misunderstanding with our enemies, but because of an understanding. We now know the principle which Germany has espoused as the guiding star and that principle is one which contradicts the principle by which men live. If we would expect God's blessing on our arms we must fight with clean hands. There must be no condoned unrighteousness in our nation. I do not think we can ask God's blessing on reprisals, on dropping bombs on non-combatants because Germany does it or on ill-treating German prisoners because she starves ours. Let us play the game though our enemy stops at no measures. Two blacks do not make a white. There must be no slackness on our part. The people who have prayed to God and trusted wholly to him have never been slackers in any enterprise. The passage in Nehemiah from which my text is taken is typical of many such. "Remember the Lord who is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your house." Oliver Cromwell's soldiers were puritans who believed in God and prayed to God and though they were not always right their prayers made them fight better than the Royalists. There must be no slackness on our part. There are 314 who have volunteered and gone from our small British community to help defend us and our cause, one of the last to go being the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, who often preached here. It is no time for slackness on the part of us who live in comfort and safety. Praying to God is not trying to get Him on our side. It is getting ourselves on His side, and it has a wonderfully bracing effect upon our energies. While we pray for the 45,000 British and Indian prisoners in the hands of the enemy we bring their needs before God, their physical suffering, their bodily hunger, their loneliness, their mental depression, perhaps the insults and hardships imposed by guards whose minds have been poisoned by their Prussian masters. Having prayed we shall be more disposed to give more self-sacrificing offering. After telling God of their needs we can hardly go home and spend money on unnecessary luxury, extravagant dress, flashy entertaining. We can hardly teach our Chinese servants to follow us and our guests about with whisky and soda, expensive wine and cherry brandy, all the while we are praying that our brave prisoners may have a little decent bread and a cup of tea. Sincere prayer is bound to be followed by self-sacrificing giving. Week-day intercession services have almost faded away. I know many of you put in some hours every week in war work; but I know also that intercession for the war is war work. Prayer is one of the three forms of co-operation with God. The other two are working and thinking. God depends for the harvest upon the farmer working with Him. He depends for progress of science on scholars thinking with Him. He depends for the triumph of righteousness in the world upon His people praying to Him. There must be no doubters. He that cometh to God must believe that He is the rewarder of them that diligently seek Him. Faith in God can do anything. When you pray believe and ye shall have. As we have seen faith in God as Almighty and as the

bearer of prayer, it will not make us slack, but just the reverse. God is working His purpose out. He is making a new earth. Everything must be revalued. There is no doubt about the issue, righteousness will prevail; even the Germans will in due course realize that they benefit by the defeat of the unrighteous principles and the arrogant dynasty that keeps them in fetters. As we pray we will cherish the vision of a world in which righteousness and peace shall kiss each other, in which all mankind shall dwell together in brotherly love.

Each nation whether small or large, whether white or black or yellow shall be free to fulfil its destiny and bring its honour and glory into the City of God. That day will surely come. We can hasten it by our prayers or we can hinder it by our neglect of prayer. Let us pray in full assurance of faith for our King, for all in authority, for all our Allies, remembering Russia in particular in these critical days. Let us pray for all the soldiers and sailors, for all the sick and wounded and those who minister to them in body and soul; let us pray for those who are engaged in tasks of special peril, let us pray for the spirit of unity in the Homeland, in Great Britain and in Ireland. Let us pray for our enemies; let us pray that we may be brought through strife to lasting peace. Finally let us remember before God all those who have fallen in the service of their country. Some will pray for their souls' peace and progress in the Paradise of God and some will prefer to keep to the guarded and restrained language of our Prayer Book and pray that we with them may partake of God's Heavenly Kingdom. Whatever our views of prayers for the dead I am sure they should be mentioned before God. Before the special Litany is said I will read over the names of volunteers who have gone from Hong-kong and laid down their lives in the service of their country. I fear the list is incomplete, but it is the best I could obtain. Will you now stand in respectful silence to commemorate the brave men who loved not their lives unto the death and whom we may leave in the righteous hands of a loving Heavenly Father.

The congregation standing, His Lordship read the following names: R. A. Stokes, J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. F. Cunningham, J. H. Bone, F. Richardson, C. M. G. Walker, A. D. Bailey, A. C. E. Elborough, E. G. Painting, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Allchurch, E. H. Cote, J. Edwards, E. Drury, W. J. May, A. B. Shewan, L. O. Collins, A. Hirst, E. Cruikshank, Ben Chapman, F. M. Soares, K. R. Forde, W. H. Church, I. Carmichael.

His Lordship concluded: And now to God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, the Supreme Judge of all men and all causes, to Whom there are no dead, be ascribed all majesty, dominion and power for evermore. Amen. A special Litany with prayers for use in war time was then said, after which Holy Communion was celebrated. The offertory, amounting to \$454.15, will be given to the Prisoners of War Fund.

Roman Catholic Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Poxon, occupied the pulpit at morning Mass at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. There was a large congregation. In the course of his remarks on the anniversary of the war, His Lordship said they should all do their best to help their own nation to continue what they had done up till now, and to those who could do no special work he asked that they should pray that God would soon grant a victorious peace. Another service was held in the Cathedral in the evening at which the Litany of the Saints, which contains petitions for peace, was recited.

Union Church. At Union Church, the Rev. E. Dawetoe, preaching to a large congregation, took for his text Babbalanja III 4:—"I will stand upon my watch, and set me upon the tower." In the course of his sermon he said:—"The shadows lie deep on the world to-day, and on our hearts. It is three years since the world war broke upon us with the suddenness of a tropical storm. Our fancied security of civilization and culture was shattered by the shock of elemental passions, and none can yet foresee the far-reaching changes and readjustments in human society and life that must result. An unexpected element of the

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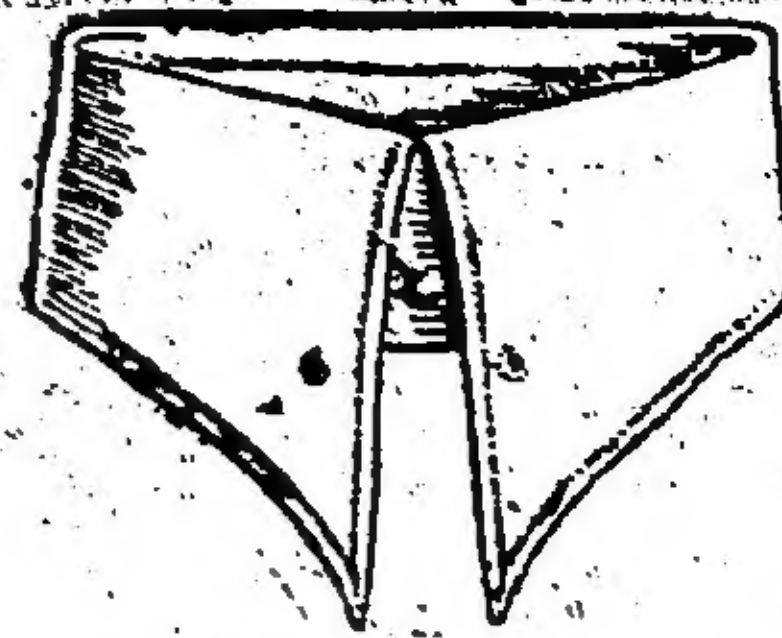
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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

WAR ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES.

London, Aug. 4. The Press Bureau announces that H.M. the King has telegraphed to the Emperor of Japan, the Kings of Italy, Serbia and Roumania, and the Presidents of France, American and Portugal as follows: On the third anniversary of the day on which my country entered into the great struggle I desire to express the unwavering determination of my Empire to pursue the contest until our joint efforts are crowned with success and our common aims are attained. I am happy in the confidence, which I feel assured is shared by you, that the untiring will of our peoples and the heroism of our forces will achieve final victory, securing the possibility of the peaceful progress of humanity.

The Press Bureau announces that H.M. the King has telegraphed to the King of the Belgians: On the third anniversary of the day on which my country threw in its forces against the violators of the neutrality of Belgium I desire to express my unshakable confidence in the ultimate restoration of Belgium to her rightful position among the free countries of Europe. The unflinching spirit of my people, under grievous sufferings, will continue to inspire the joint efforts of the Allies against the nation which trampled her liberties under foot.

H.M. the King has telegraphed to the King of Siam expressing his appreciation of Siam's noble resolution to associate in the righteous cause for which the Allies are fighting.

London, Aug. 4. H. M. the King's telegram to the King of Siam says: "I desire to express to your Majesty the appreciation that we and by your people for the noble resolution later by which your Majesty has associated your Kingdom with the righteous cause for which the Allies are fighting. The sympathy thus generously manifested by your Majesty and the Siamese nation brings encouragement to the people who have been fighting the struggle, continues their efforts to continue their efforts till the crowning victory has removed this terrible menace which this war has brought upon the world's liberties."

H.M. the King has telegraphed to the President of Cuba saying he is a devotee of complete success, thus joining the ranks of the nations who are determined upon a firm foundation.

London, August 4. The King has sent the following message to the Lord Mayor of London: "The three years of war, with all they mean to every home in the British Empire, have welded closer together than ever the bonds of unity which steel the hearts of the whole nation in a firm resolve to secure the sacred principles of justice and freedom for humanity. For these we fight, and by God's help we mean to triumph."

Paris, August 4. On the third anniversary of the War, Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to the French Government as follows: "In recent years the French and British soldiers have fought in brotherly union, side by side, in more than one desperate battle, and by our common sufferings we have not only attained a more thoroughly mutual understanding and affection, but have created a better world for our successors."

Lord Milner telegraphed: "We are determined to follow the beacon of the heroic example of France, without looking back across the long dark night, to a certain daybreak in which the free peoples of the world will together celebrate the final triumph of the rights of nations."

Sir Edward Carson telegraphed: "We have entered together a war for the defence of our liberty and our rights. We will carry on until our combined efforts on land and sea bring the common enemy to his knees."

London, August 3. The war anniversary messages include one from General Botha who says: "At the close of the third year of this terrible world war I can only reiterate what I said last year—Let us press on to complete victory."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FINLAND AND RUSSIA.

Helsingfors, Aug. 4. The Senate has decided to publish the Provisional Government's manifesto dissolving the Diet, and ordering elections. The decision was communicated "sine die." The Governor-General told a meeting of Naval and Military Committees that force would be used if the Diet refused to dissolve.

The manifesto points out that the rights of the ex-Tsar as Grand Duke of Finland devolved on the Provisional Government, which cannot recognise the right of Finland, which only enjoyed a domestic autonomy, to prejudice the decision of the Constituent Assembly on the future relations between Finland and Russia.

AMERICA AND SHIPPING CONTROL.

New York, Aug. 4. The Shipping Board has arranged to commandeer all merchantmen with a view to operating the Anglo-American agreement for a joint control of shipping and freight. The ships will be operated under Government charter, thus saving the expense of taking over the hulls.

The chief aim is to get more ships into the trans-Atlantic service, to where many coasters on the Pacific and South American trades will be diverted, neutral and Japanese ships replacing the latter.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' POSITION.

Paris, August 4. The fear that the socialists would compel M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, to leave the Government has been dispelled by a resolution, adopted at a meeting yesterday evening by 36 votes to 9, instructing the Political Committee to apply the decisions of the party's National Council, and in agreement with M. Thomas, to define a policy in accordance with the interests of national defence, and permitting M. Thomas to continue in the Ministry. The resolution was adopted after a speech by M. Thomas, emphasising the necessity of the Socialists collaborating with the Government, and also a speech by M. Guadet, pointing out that the resignation of M. Thomas would be misinterpreted, since the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates had invited the Socialists not to collaborate with Imperialist Governments.

A FIRM HAND IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, August 4. M. Kerensky, in an order, forbids assemblies of military delegates or committees of soldiers. The men of military regiments are ordered to wear a black band round their arms until they have regained their honour on the battlefield. The quarrels between the Government and the Cadets, with a view to the latter joining the Coalition Cabinet, have been broken off.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

Probable Effect on Prices. Professor J. Shield Nicholson, lecturing at the Royal Statistical Society's Rooms, in London, said there had been a remarkable decrease in cheques during the war, but Bank of England notes had increased by ten million pounds and Scotch notes by sixteen millions. In 1916 wages rose £595,000 a week, and the total increase in two years of war was nearly double the total increase for the previous nineteen years. The rise in family earnings had been greater than in the rates of wages. The rise in prices in the United Kingdom was greatly due to the relaxation of the normal restraints on the issues of currency. The Government might pay its contractors by cheque; they, again, might pay their sub-contractors and all the business people they employed by cheques, but in the end somebody had to pay all the wages bill in cash. If the inflation of the currency continued, the rise of prices would also continue.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

A Huge Parliamentary Majority.

The House of Commons on June 19 had its first opportunity on the Electoral Reform Bill of giving a direct vote on Women's Suffrage. It was a vote on the broad principle, and the result was—

For Women's Suffrage... 385
Against ... 55

Majority in favour ... 330

As has been said, the vote was on the broad principle—an amendment moved by Sir Frederick Bantury to omit two objections of Clause 4. The anti-Suffragists, led by Mr. Arnold Ward, had first made an unavailing effort to induce the Chairman (Mr. Whitely) to reconsider his ruling on a proposal to obtain a verdict of the people on the subject by a Referendum. Mr. Whitely was inflexible. He based himself on a decision of the Speaker on the Home Rule Bill, and it was not for him, he said in effect, to admit so wide-reaching a precedent. Sir Frederick Bantury took the field, with an antagonistic speech, very much on the old familiar lines, reinforced by the argument that the present House of Commons, which ought to have died two years ago, had neither mandate nor fitness to decide this momentous issue. Later on, Mr. Mackinder urged the same objection.

It was very noticeable that members displayed but languid interest in the debate. The benches before the dinner-hour were sparsely occupied, considering the importance of the occasion; the public gallery was not half full, and the peers' gallery was empty. Even the ladies' gallery was far from crowded. Perhaps it was felt that there was little new to be said on either side, and all that mattered was the result of the division. Ministers and members alike were free to vote just as they liked, but the Front benches on both sides lacked most of the leading figures. During the earlier part of the sitting, few Ministers were present, though Lord Robert Cecil helped to make an audience for his brother, and listened to several speeches. So, too, did Mr. Asquith and Mr. Samuel.

The appearance of the Attorney-General at the table roused a flicker of interest, for it was known that he was no "convert"—like Mr. Asquith and Mr. Long—and it remained to be seen what effect the recent defeat of Proportional Representation—to which he is strongly attached—would have upon his attitude. He spoke of the defeat of "P. R." as a serious upset of the compromise. But since it can still be retrieved, when it is brought up again, Sir Frederick declared that he would not merely not vote against Women's Suffrage, but would even support it on this occasion, reserving his right to oppose it later, if "P. R." were finally rejected. That announcement seemed to give much gratification to Sir John Simon and other out-and-out Women's Suffragists, who rejoiced to find that the Attorney-General and those who share his views had determined not to go into opposition out of pique at the rejection of Proportional Representation. At any rate, Sir Frederick has played the game, and, having determined to accept the scheme of the Speaker's Conference, he has loyally stood by his decision. That is more than can be said of some of those who attacked "P. R." which was part of the unanimous findings of the Conference.

One of the best reasoned speeches against Women's Suffrage came from Sir Charles Robson. He held that whichever side won in the division there was an irretrievable case for a Referendum, by the result of which he was prepared to abide. He drew attention to the national danger of encouraging the growing disinclination of women to bear children by offering them the attraction of public life; and held that the mental and physical strain of public life and politics would be harmful to them during many years of their lives. In a word, he emphasised the sex distinctions and the

GOVERNORS OF TWO KWANGS.

Reason for Their Transfer.

The exchange of posts between the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Chu Hing-lan, and the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, Liu Chen-un, has already been gazetted by Presidential Mandates. It has been known for some time that General Chan Ping-kwan, the Military Governor, has failed to see eye to eye with General Chu Hing-lan, the Civil Governor, ever since the latter was appointed to his former office. The fighting now proceeding in Kwangtung is traceable to the difference of opinion between these two high officials.

As a measure to effect a compromise, Liu Chen-un is now transferred to Chu Hing-lan's place and it is expected that he will be able to co-operate with General Chan Ping-kwan more amicably than his predecessor. General Liu Chen-un is an old colleague of General Chan and the two have always been on intimate terms with each other. General Liu was formerly Director of the Kwangtung Arsenal and is most of the officers in command of the patrol forces in the provinces are either his former subordinates or old acquaintances. It is believed by responsible Government officials that they will carry out his orders more readily.

On the other hand General Tan Hao-ming, Military Governor of Kwangsi, is also said to be on good terms with General Chu Hing-lan. Therefore the transfer of posts between the two Civil Governors may be regarded as a wise step on the part of the Government. It is confidently felt that the transfer will help to clear the situation in the province.—Peking Daily News.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, when questioned recently, said that he knew nothing of any memorial regarding the General Ting case to Mr. Lloyd George. He emphasised that he, Dr. Wu, was not a member of the Kuomintang.

limitations imposed on women by nature. As for the argument that the vote should be given to women as a reward for the bravery and capacity during the war, Sir Charles observed that the utmost fortitude had always been displayed by women in the wars of the past, and so far from rewarding the women who have done most during this war, the bill proposes to give them nothing, for only women of 30 will probably get the vote.

Lord Hugh Cecil ridiculed the argument that voting entailed any mental strain. He suggested that it was a purely mechanical operation, which women could do just as well as men, though voting in Parliament, apparently, he pays on quite a different footing. The best part of his speech was that in which he made fun of the absurd extremist views of those people on both sides who think that by giving the vote to women the fundamentals of life will be changed. In an sprightly passage which much amused the House, he pictured a romance written by a Suffrage enthusiast, entitled, "Saved by the Vote; or, A Tale of Lawless Love," and a corresponding romance written by an anti-Suffragist, "How Mother Voted; or, The Ruined Home." Sex only begins to be important, in Lord Hugh Cecil's philosophy, when you bring people of opposite sexes together, and as they don't vote together, sex doesn't count. In more serious vein he argued that women had a right to the vote, not on the score of their sex, but of their occupation, and that its bestowal will be an act of justice and a measure of true conservatism. Sir John Simon took much the same line. Women had done equal service with men in carrying on the war, and when peace came it would be impossible to recreate the industrial and social State unless provision were made for reconciling their labour interests with those of men.

ABOLISHING GERMAN TITLES.

Commenting on the announcement by H.M. the King that these Princes of his family who are his subjects and bear German names and titles should relinquish these titles and henceforth adopt British surnames, the Daily Telegraph says the announcement will be received with satisfaction by the King's subjects. It will be regarded as a final severance of the ties that till June 19, still linked in mere appearance the dynastic interests of this country with those of the German Empire and these will be in this country a full and immediate appreciation of the King's purpose in thus setting a seal upon the divorce. The news that four of the late holders of princely German titles in this country are to be honoured by the grant of a British peerage will also be received with pleasure. The English people do not easily forget the services rendered to the Allies at a moment of extreme emergency by Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg—for it was he who took upon himself the responsibility of retaining at sea strength the crews of the British Navy on the brink of the European War. Nor are they unmindful of the fact that in our Imperial service Princes Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Henry of Battenberg, and his son, Prince Maurice, have all laid down their lives. For that reason they are more pleased that from henceforth the Germanic suggestion that their territorial appellations cannot but give is to be done away with, and the principal male lines descended from or in immediate connection with Queen Victoria are to be confirmed in their British status by the grant of peerages of the United Kingdom.

In this Royal decision there is to be read only a fulfilment of the policy of separation that the antagonism of this war has rendered necessary. The British peerages, honours of knighthood, and the rights of succession held by our enemies have been withdrawn, but with drawn in no niggardly spirit. The right of a German Duke or Prince of British descent to serve his chosen and sworn allegiance has never been called in question; but his capacity for further interference in our own affairs has been rightly prevented. That is the attitude of this country towards those descendants of Queen Victoria who find themselves in some cases their German servitude must be bitter indeed to them in arms against her grandson, the King. They made their choice; we have no more to do with them. On the other hand are the loyal kinsmen and servants of the Crown in England, who have done yeoman service on our behalf. To them the loss of their Germanic titles will be a sincere relief, and their incorporation in the ranks of the nobility of this country a fairly earned recognition of good and loyal work, consistently rendered from the beginning of this war to this moment. The King's action will be recognised, and will receive the full assent of Great Britain.

His Majesty's ruling is of a radical character. Germany is the land of "Royal Highnesses," "Serene Highness" and "Highnesses." His Majesty has decided to work the divorce between British and German institutions by reserving, as is justified by precedent, the style of "Royal Highness" to the children and grandchildren (in the male line, of course) of the Sovereign. Consequently the titles "Highness" and "Serene Highness" will disappear from English life, as well as the rank of prince and princess in the families upon which, as announced this morning, His Majesty has conferred peerages. In due course the only princes and princesses will be the children and grandchildren (in the male line) of the Sovereign. That change will in itself mark the complete severance of monarchical rule, as it obtains in Germany, and as it is perpetuated here, where the Throne is based on the will and affection of the people.

An interesting example of the working of the new arrangement is afforded by the case of the Duke of Connaught's eldest son,

GERMANY'S COPPER SHORTAGE.

Iron Cases For Cartridge.

French Army Headquarters, June 19.—The following extracts from a confidential paper of the Prussian War Ministry remove any doubt that may have existed as to the shortage of copper for military purposes in Germany. The document, which is dated from the Ministry of War, April 20, 1917, and is headed "Introduction of rifle cartridges with iron cases," says:—

The want of copper imposes the necessity of resorting as rapidly as possible to the partial use of iron cases for infantry cartridges. Although the trials ordered by the circular of December 2, 1916, have not been concluded experiments made on the western front show that there is no objection to the introduction of cartridges with iron cases. Experiments with a view to the manufacture of cartridge iron cases suitable both for rifles and machine-guns will be conducted without intermission by the Machine-gun Experiment Commission with the co-operation of the Arms and Munitions Department. Blank cartridges in iron cases both for rifles and machine guns may be supplied to the armies as well as to the military authorities at home.

The document is signed Dr. Stein. How the new cartridges will work will doubtless soon be made clear on the battlefield. In any case it is certain that unless driven by bitter need the Prussian War Office would never dream of tampering with the munitions of the army in the midst of war.

New French Attache.

Count Pierre de Polignac, says a Reuter telegram, who belongs to the historical and illustrious family of Polignacs and is a member of Parisian society, has just left France to take up his new post as attache to the French Legation in Peking.

who is now his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. His eldest son is now by descent the Marquis of Macdonell, his mother being the Duchess of Fife in her own right. If the young marquis survives his father and grandfather he will finally become the Duke of Connaught, but not "Royal Highness" or "Highness," and will be merged in the ordinary peerage.

Henceforward this great world democracy will preserve a democratic monarchy, and there will be no tendency for the styles and titles, which absolute rulers like the German Emperor make a sport, to become rooted in British soil. The Royal line will have no ramifications, with varying distinguishing titles, as in Germany, but the sons and daughters of the Sovereign and their children will alone be entitled to be addressed as "Royal Highness." The change will be cordially welcomed, not only in these islands, but throughout the Empire, where for many months past a keen desire has existed to complete the severance of all bonds binding the British Empire to Germany, even though it be only a matter of a name or style of address. It may seem to some a small matter. That, however, is hardly the right view to take of a change which intimately affects our social life. The nation will congratulate such popular figures in Court and public life as Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Alexander of Teck—to name only the most prominent of those personages affected—on the reform, which accords to them the standing in these islands which their long service in connection with the Navy, the Army, or the philanthropic world have earned for them.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg, whose elder brother, Prince Alexander, becomes a marquis, will, it is understood, take the title of Lord Leopold of Mountbatten, (this being the name which it is proposed the family should assume).

PORT OF HONGKONG.

The Health Officer's Report.

Reporting on the past year, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Health Officer of the Port, says:—

During the year the work of this department was carried on by Dr. Jordan, Dr. Kay, and Dr. Lindsay Woods. The work is described under the three usual headings:—(a.) Daily inspection of ships arriving in port; (b.) Medical examination of emigrants; (c.) Quarantine duty.

During the year 3,760 vessels arrived in port and were duly boarded and examined, and the usual particulars of voyage and sickness, if any, recorded on the prescribed forms and attested by the master or surgeon of each vessel. Of the above number of vessels 1,858 were under the British flag and 1,902 under various foreign flags. River steamers from Canton and Macao are not included in the above figures as such vessels are only boarded when an infectious disease is reported or if those places are declared infected by the Hongkong Government.

During the year the total number of emigrants examined was 118,949. Of this number 1,413 were rejected on medical grounds and 17,536 were actually passed. As usual by far the largest number of emigrants proceeded to Singapore and the Straits Settlements, namely, 83,641. The remainder 33,895, being for other ports.

To the total number of emigrants must be added the number of the crews of the various ships amounting to 31,107 and we thus get the grand total of 150,056 men examined during the year.

Quarantine Duty.—This involves the special examinations of all vessels arriving from an infected port, as well as of all vessels having any suspicion of an infectious disease on board and whether from an infected port or not. Such vessels are examined on entering the quarantine anchorage. During the year 5 vessels were detained in quarantine as under:—Small-pox, 3 vessels; cholera, 2 vessels. In addition to the above the river steamer On Lee reported a case of small-pox while in port and alongside the wharf. This vessel was not detained in quarantine but was attended at the wharf where she was disinfecting and all hands vaccinated. The s.s. Telemachus arrived on the 10th August from Kung Koo Bay near Saigon with a salvage crew on board. Four of these men died during the voyage while nine others were sent into hospital having symptoms somewhat simulating cholera but bacteriological examination gave the diagnosis of malignant malaria.

Macao was declared an infected port by Hongkong on the 14 August for cholera but no case was detected among the arrivals from that Colony. The restrictions were removed on the 2nd September.

All Japanese ports were declared infected with cholera from September 10th to December 9th. The epidemic was rather a sharp one as the figures in Table V show. Manila also was declared infected with cholera on the 2nd September and has continued so at the end of the year 1916.

Lieut. V. J. Holland.

Lieut. V. J. Holland (formerly of Shanghai) writes that he has left the Field Artillery, and has been seconded with the Royal Flying Corps. He says that he is fortunately attached to the wing that covers his old Division.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

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BRITISH PRISONERS
ESCAPE.

Brutality in Internment Camps.

Eleven British soldiers landed at a British port recently; all of whom had escaped from internment camps in Germany. In most cases they had escaped in couples, but in one instance there were three together, and all had the same tale to tell of German brutality towards their prisoners of war. The men corroborated the stories recently told of dogs kept in camps to harass prisoners, and at one camp in Rhineland dogs were maliciously set at prisoners to bite them. Serbians suffered badly.

The men also declared that the food conditions were horrible, and they had only been kept alive by parcels received from home. The housing of the prisoners was deplorable. At Westerhalt, from which two British prisoners escaped with a Russian, 400 British were sent to work in coal mines, and when they refused they were beaten with lengths of hosepipes. The two who escaped, a Yorkshireman and a Gordon Highlander, travelled for seven nights, swimming a river en route and narrowly escaping patrols. A Canadian sergeant, a Middlesex corporal, and a Scotsman escaped together from Harleke, a small camp for 80 men, 27 of whom were British.

On May 18 they tunneled beneath the barrack wall and the commandant's office while the commandant was sleeping there. They had just got clear of the barbed wire fence when the camp dog gave the alarm. Two were recaptured but the trio got away, hiding in woods and other cover by day. They subsisted on one ration and Horlick's malted milk tablets. They had a narrow escape of being shot by a sentry. Two others, one a Northumberland Fusilier, escaped from Oberassel, where they had been working on trams.

The stories of four others who escaped from two other camps were of a similar character.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Tienhopankwan Tehunkwan, from Hankow.
Wongchanson, Pingon Hotel, from Shanghai.
Sydney, Peak, from Mukinpo.
Haichang, from Chefoo.
Zuchiangmu, Wanglok Str., from Shanghai.
Shunheng, from Shanghai.
Chenyue, Central Street, from Shanghai.
Ngshueung, 9 New Garden Road, from Shanghai.
Yunchong, from Kobe.
A. B. ROSEN, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1917.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
Abebenomke, Str. Hokuto Maru from Semarang.
Alarakhia, from Bombay.
Daikenon, from Semarang.
Engchong St. Tekwotien, from Hilo.
Farmer, Hongkong Hotel, from Newchwang.
Hirajima c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.
Malkov, American Consulate, from Wietvreeden.
Meehan, from Manila.
Nakusuke Iwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.
Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nutfield.
Schoutendorp Steamer Vondel, from Manila.
Syphens, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.
Teishingpo c/o Koolohai, from Shichiku.
Wreschner American Consulate, from San Francisco.
Wallen, from Bombay.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1917.

Warning to Passport Holders.
Foreign tourists in the Far East are warned by the Japanese authorities to take good care of their passports. Several passports have been stolen from hotels recently.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS N.—NORMAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916/7. Highest to Date	1916/7. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
a. \$665	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	665	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch. 3/6/- Payable on 13/8/17.
Marine Insurances.									
s. \$340	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	59	427 1/2 Sept.	340 Jan.	426	340	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
n. \$140	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	140	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.
s. \$835	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	15,438	\$250	100	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$830	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
b. ex 73 \$195	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
Fire Insurances.									
b. \$143	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163 Aug.	127 1/2 April	168	143	47 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 26/4/17.
b. \$305	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	325	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
Shipping.									
n. \$85	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2 Dec.	28 1/2 Mar.	137	80	Int. Div. of \$5.00. Paid 4/4/17.
n. \$18	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	all	23 1/2 May	19 Dec.	24	17	\$125 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/4/17.
Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)									
s. \$101 1/2	{ Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ltd. {	{ 60,000 60,000 } £5	{ all all }	172 Dec.	62 1/2 Jan.	190	139	{ Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Def. Shares at Ex. 2/4/17 Paid 10/5/17. making 6% on Pref. & 50% for Defrd. a/c 1916.	
s. \$40				68 Oct.	54 Aug.	55	40		
b. \$120/-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,61 1/2	£1	all	94 1/2 June	75/- Jan.	120/-	86 1/2	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28).
sa. \$29	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2 Oct.	23 July	41	28	\$1.80 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17 Paid 30/5/17.
Refineries.									
n. \$96	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	90	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
b. \$29	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P. \$30	all			41	29	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
Mining.									
b. \$34 1/2	Kailan Mining Admin'tion, Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	35/- April	30/- Dec.	36 1/2	26 1/2	Interim Div. of 1 1/2 year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/5/17. (Coupon 9).
n. \$24 1/2	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Mar.	2 1/2 Jan.	3 3/4	1 7/8	1 1/2 for 1909.
n. \$32 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	£1	all	43 1/2 April	25 1/2 Jan.	38 1/2	22 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916.
n. \$173 1/2	Docks Wharves, Godowns, &c. H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82 Oct.	65 April	90	67	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 23/3/17.
b. \$117	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90 Oct.	56 Mar.	135	78 1/2	Final Div. \$1 1/2. Bonus \$5.00 making \$11 for year 31/12/16. Paid 27/3/17.
b. x. d. t. 78	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	62 1/2 Sept.	49 July	55	59	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
n. t. 73 1/2	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100 Dec.	70 April	93	70	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
b. \$198	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	97	\$3 for 1 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
n. \$91	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114 Jan.	103 1/2 Dec.	105 1/2	91	Interim Div. of \$3 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
n. \$62 1/2	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2 Jan.	6 July	7 1/2	6 1/2	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n. \$33	H'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
sa. \$180	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	80	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Paid 15/3/17.
b. \$169	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	68 1/2 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	69	Interim Div. of \$3 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
s. \$95	H'kong Central Estates, Cotton Mills.	10,000	\$100	all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	93	\$7.00 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 28/1/17.
b. t. \$162 1/2	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180 July	117 Jan.	167	130 1/2	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16.
b. t. \$157 1/2	Kung Yik	70,000	£10	all	16 1/2 July	1 1/2 Feb.	16 1/2	11 1/2	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16.
sa. t. 70	Iacu Kung Mow	40,000	£100	all	90 1/2 Sept.	72 Jan.	81	63	Tls. 12 for 1913. Paid 13.2.14.
n. t. 126	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	£50	all	70 May	77 Jan.	136	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/5/16.
b. t. \$575	Yangtzeopos	175,000	£5	all	6 1/2 Oct.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	4 1/2	7% s/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
Miscellaneous.									
n. \$7	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$1	all	11 1/2 Apr.	5 1/2 May	10 3/4	7 1/2	60 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17.
n. \$4.50	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$5	all	3.65 Mar.	4.95 Oct.	4.90	4.30	6% for year ending 28.2.06.
n. \$7.90	Do. (Spec. Shares)	50,000	\$3	all	7 1/2 Jan.	10.15 Oct.	10.10	7.60	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
n. \$23	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	7 1/2	6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	23	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
s. \$7.40	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	£7 1/2	all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	12.10	7.00	80 cts. for 1916. 3/7/3/17.
b. \$148	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45 Oct.	36 1/2 Feb.	55	43	\$3 for year 28/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
n. \$151	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190 Dec.	163 Oct.	190	151	Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. Paid 29/3/17.
n. \$27 1/2	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2 Dec.	25 Jan.	41	27	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Paid 10/3/17.
sa. \$64 1/2	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.50	5 1/2	Int. Div. 9% at 2/6/- 17-85 Cents. Payable 15/8/17.
b. \$115	Langkate	250,000	G. \$10	all	43 1/2 May	35 Mar.	40 1/2	15	Tls. 1, for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
n. \$9.10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10.25	9.10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 26/5/17.
n. cts. 50	Do (New)	60,000	\$10	all	1.06 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	1.00	90 cts.	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16.
b. \$3.40	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25 Jan.	3 June	3.60	3.40	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
n. \$13	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$7	all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	17	13	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 29/5/17.
b. \$6	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.16 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14.
s. \$6.50	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	\$2 for 1916.
n. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28	28	29	28	\$2 for 1916.
n. \$10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all	28		10	9 1/2	Nil.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker, CONNECTED TO ROOM, AUG. 3, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1182.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS" THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

3rd August, 1917.

SELLING.		T/T Marks Nom.	
Demand	2/7 3/4	T/T France	3.65
30 d/s	2/7 13/16	Demand, Paris	3.60 1/2
60 d/s	2/7 15/16	BUYING.	
4 m/s	2/8 1/16	4 m/s. L/C	2/8 3/4
4 m/s	2/8 1/4	4 m/s. D/P	2/8 3/4
T/T Shanghai	Nom.	6 m/s. L/C	2/8 3/4
T/T Singapore	112 1/2	30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2.8 1/2
T/T Japan	123	30 d/s. San Francisco	64 1/4
T/T India	Nom.	isco & New York	
Demand, India	Nom.	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	63	4 m/s. France	3.79
co & New York		6 m/s. France	3.84
T/T Java	151 1/4		

Demand, Germany	63 1/2
Demand, New York	63 1/2
T/T Bombay	
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	125
Demand, Singapore	112 1/2
On Haiphong	43 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	44 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	58 1/2
Sovereign	7.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44
Bar Silver, per oz.	40 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces 2 3/4 dis.
Chinese	10 " 2 3/4 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 "	

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (4% Paid up) .. France 45,000,000

President: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fernette

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 3352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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